

STRATEGI MANAJEMEN HUBUNGAN ANAK DAN ORANG TUA YANG TIDAK TINGGAL SERUMAH PASCA-PERCERAIAN

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas strategi manajemen hubungan anak dengan orang tua yang tidak tinggal serumah pasca-perceraian. Fokus penelitian diarahkan pada bagaimana anak memaknai, mempertahankan, membatasi, dan menegosiasikan hubungan dengan orang tua non-serumah dalam konteks keluarga pasca-perceraian. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode fenomenologi Alfred Schutz. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan enam informan berusia dewasa awal yang orang tuanya telah bercerai minimal empat tahun, serta didukung oleh dokumentasi komunikasi berupa tangkapan layar percakapan dan riwayat pesan. Data dianalisis melalui tahapan open coding, axial coding, dan selective coding, kemudian ditafsirkan menggunakan konsep intersubjektivitas, tipifikasi, serta motif-karena dan motif-demi dari Schutz. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi manajemen hubungan anak dengan orang tua non-serumah tidak hanya mencakup keterikatan individu atau kedekatan emosional, tetapi juga dapat dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain yang dapat mengubah bagaimana anak melakukan manajemen hubungan dengan orang tua yang tidak tinggal serumah. Selain itu, strategi yang dilakukan anak terbentuk melalui pengalaman relasional yang panjang, proses trial and error, kualitas hubungan sebelum dan sesudah perceraian, nilai budaya dan agama, serta dukungan atau pembatasan dari orang tua yang tinggal serumah.

Kata kunci: manajemen hubungan, anak, orang tua non-serumah, perceraian, fenomenologi Alfred Schutz

RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES BETWEEN CHILDREN AND NON-RESIDENTIAL PARENTS AFTER DIVORCE

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the relationship management strategies employed by children toward parents who do not live in the same household after divorce. The focus of this research is directed at understanding how children interpret, maintain, limit, and negotiate their relationships with non-residential parents within the context of post-divorce families. This study uses a qualitative approach with Alfred Schutz's phenomenological method. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews with six early adulthood informants whose parents had been divorced for at least four years, and were supported by communication documentation in the form of screenshots of conversations and message histories. The data were analyzed through the stages of open coding, axial coding, and selective coding, and then interpreted using Schutz's concepts of intersubjectivity, typification, as well as because-motives and in-order-to motives. The findings show that children's relationship management strategies with non-residential parents do not only involve individual attachment or emotional closeness, but can also be influenced by other factors that may alter how children manage relationships with parents who do not live in the same household. Furthermore, the strategies employed by children are shaped through long-term relational experiences, trial-and-error processes, the quality of the relationship before and after divorce, cultural and religious values, as well as support or restrictions from the parent who resides in the same household.

Keywords: relationship management, children, non-residential parent, divorce, Alfred Schutz's phenomenology